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WOLFE'S PECAN NURSERY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDY PECAN TREES THAT BEAR YOUNG
TREES, BUDS, BUDGING & PECAN LAND



Stephenville, Texas

"money
does
grow on
trees"

RIPE FOR

your

HARVESTING

POSTMASTER: RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED BY SENDER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Horticulture

M. R. N.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE J32437



Native tree near Junction, Texas, estimated to be near 300 years old, bore 1158 lbs. of pecans in 1925



Not the low producing top
One of my Burkett, 6 years old producing 25 pounds.

Location

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery is located two miles west of Stephenville, Erath County, Texas, on Highway No. 10, 70 miles southwest of Fort Worth. It is the second largest Pecan Nursery in Texas, according to sales in 1928-29.

The altitude at Stephenville is 1300 feet, average rainfall is 28 inches, under which conditions no pecan seab exists. Good railroad and truckline facilities from Stephenville and Dublin make it so that any order from a radius of 600 miles should be delivered in from 10 to 48 hours.

Why our trees are superior for Western conditions . . .

The popularity caused by the growth and early bearing of our trees may be attributed to the following reasons:

1st. Planting native West Texas seed for stock from selected native trees.

2nd. Propagating by budding instead of grafting. (Note grafted trees are more spindly than budded trees and frequently will suffer injury from freezing in winter, or sun-seald in summer at the ground line. Budded trees are subject to neither trouble since they have the rough native bark at the ground-line.)

3rd. Our trees have as good lateral roots as tree produced by any nursery and are dug with whole tap-roots.

4th. Our trees are dug fresh, handled carefully and packed securely in new burlap, lined with heavy paper.

5th. They are true to the label.

6th. They have established remarkable records for high percentage to live, rapid growth and early production.

7th. Our trees are produced in six-foot rows with an average space of twelve inches in the row which is from two to six times as much space as usually allowed by other nurseries. This space allows sturdy trees, toughened to heat and sunlight and tree-plant better.

8th. Our trees are allowed to branch in the nursery row instead of pruning them to single canes or "whips."

The Pecan Industry in West Texas will be built on Western Varieties, budded on Western Root-stock.

Distance to plant

SQUARE METHOD 55x55 feet, 14 trees per

40x40 feet, 27 trees per acre.

45x45 feet, 21 trees per acre.

50x50 feet, 17 trees per acre.

55x60 feet, 24 trees per acre.

I would recommend the latter distance of 30x60 feet as the most ideal for all conditions—expecting however, to remove one-half of the trees when they begin to crowd each other, leaving the orchard 60x60 feet. The trees which are removed

in this practice should have produced from one hundred to two hundred pounds of nuts which will pay well for their planting and care. On soil that is suitable, fruit trees may be planted among pecan trees to advantage, planting the trees 30x30 feet with every fourth tree a pecan tree.

Best pecan soil

The best pecan soils are fertile land with a subsoil the tap-root can penetrate or well supplied with moisture and yet well drained. These soils consist principally of: 1st. Sandy soil underlaid with a soft red clay. 2nd. Deep silty soils in valleys, creeks and river valleys, and land underlaid with a permanent water table of from 6 to 20 feet. The post-oak cross-timbers make ideal pecan land, but if they have been farmed a number of years they will usually be made better by building up the soils with legumes or by the use of fertilizers. Frequently dryish soils can be made to be good pecan soils by irrigation.

The most ideal conditions for commercial pecan production is a dry atmosphere, long growing season, fertile well drained soil and constant moisture at the roots. I have noted hundreds of instances in my travels where pecan trees are supplied by a moderate constant moisture, are bearing crops every year.

The best size of trees to plant

Most people who buy small trees do so because they think they are younger but as a rule all the different grades of trees come from the same stock and are the same age. The 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet trees are usually runts. I would not recommend that anyone plant a pecan tree smaller than a 3-4 ft. top, 1 would much prefer to plant a 4-5 ft. 5-6 ft. or 6-8 ft. as the trees which have out grown in the nursery will live just as well or better than the smaller trees, will come into bearing earlier and continue to be ahead in growth and production all during their life.

I would rather buy fewer trees and better ones if I only had a definite amount of money to spend. These larger grades will come into bearing the third year after planting. All of our trees are three and four year old roots with one and two year tops.

Digging the holes

The hole should be dug thirty inches deep and thirty inches wide, throwing the top soil on one side and the subsoil on the other. In the center of this hole a posthole should be dug at least two

feet deep. If the trees are to be planted in the late spring, or in deep river or creek bottom soil, the entire hole may be made with a posthole digger. If rock or hardpan is encountered dynamite should be used.

Planting the tree

Trees should be conveyed to the field for planting without allowing the roots to become dry. Before planting cut off all the bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife. Each tree from my nursery has a white line painted on the trunk which marks the place on the tree which should be planted level with the ground. Use only good top soil in filling the holes. Put in small shovelfuls of soil and straighten each side root as you come to it, packing the soil as nicely as you can without bruising the roots. A good tamper should be used in firming the soil around the roots. When the tree is two-thirds planted two buckets of water should be poured into the hole to more completely settle the soil around the roots. After the water has had time to soak in, the hole can be completely filled up with dirt. Always leave loose soil on top, but mound it up around the tree to prevent water standing in the hole.

Mr. Wolfe is President of the Texas Pecan Growers Association and Texas Vice President of the National Pecan Growers Association.



Burkett 18 months after I set it on my own place productive 32 nut. Note the low branches left to shade the trunk and how stocky this makes the tree.

Chamber of Commerce and Vocational Agriculture

Stephenville, Texas
September 12, 1929

To Whom it May Concern:

We desire to say that Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, owner of Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, is one of our most progressive citizens. He is now serving efficiently as a member of the City School Board, is a member of the Lions Clubs and a very valued member of the Stephenville Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wolfe is President of the Texas Pecan Growers Association and Texas Vice President of the National Pecan Growers Association. These positions speak most forcibly in his behalf and express the confidence and esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

Respectfully,
W. C. LONG, Pres.
Stephenville C. of C.



Wilson Wonder Walnuts from three year top.



F. W. Cresswell's 10 year old Pecan Orchard, Yuma, Ariz. This 21 acre orchard refused \$3,600 per acre. Land around it is \$250 per acre.

Why trees fail to live after transplanting . . .

The most common causes of trees dying after transplanting are as follows:

1st. Allowing the roots to dry or freeze between the time of digging and planting.

2nd. Planting the tree shallower than it grew in the nursery.

3rd. Using fresh manure in the hole.

4th. To much water around the roots during the spring months.

If the tree is to be fertilized at the time of planting it is better to use leaf mould soil, well rotted barnyard manure, Vigoro or two pounds of bone meal, well mixed with the soil.

Estimated production of a well cared for Pecan orchard of Western varieties . . .

3rd year, a few nuts.

4th year, 3 pounds per tree.

5th year 8 pounds per tree.

6th year, 12 pounds per tree.

7th year, 18 pounds per tree.
8th year, 30 pounds per tree.
9th year, 45 pounds per tree.
10th year, 60 pounds per tree.
15th year, 100 pounds per tree.

Increasing production each year until two hundred years old. I consider a pecan orchard the best agricultural investment that can be made, a sure income for old age, and a good insurance policy for the family.

We Oversold More Than 8,000 Pecan Trees Last Year. We Urge Our Customers to Place Orders Early.



Halbert 18 months after we sold it to C. H. Domigan, Seguin, Texas. One of his McDaniel's bore 17 nuts the year he bought it, a Halbert 21 nuts the second year.

Instructions for Ordering

Please use our order sheet if possible, and fill out in full.

TERMS—Cash, or will ship C. O. D. where one-fourth the amount accompanies the order. Send personal checks, money order or bank draft.

INSPECTION—My trees are closely inspected, and each shipment will carry a Certificate of Inspection from the Texas Inspector of Orchards.

ERRORS—Any mistakes made in filling orders will be corrected gladly if called to my attention.

No order for trees accepted for less than \$2.50, or for buds or grafts for less than \$1.00.

SHIPPING SEASON—The shipping season for trees lasts from November 10 to March 20. The shipping season for cold storage bud- and graft-wood closes July 10. Fresh wood will be shipped from July 10 to October 1.

VISITORS—The best way to buy pecan trees is to come to the nursery. The latch string hangs on the outside, and visitors are always welcome to see the nursery and get information we can give.

TELEGRAPH—Telephone Sincerely yours,
day or night ROSS R. WOLFE,

Manager Wolfe's Pecan Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.



Halbert six months after we sold it to W. M. Wright, Dublin, Texas, maturing five nuts.

A Pecan Orchard is a Good Investment

will live several hundred years and increase in value from \$50 to \$100 per acre each year.

Because budded pecan trees begin to bear from two to three years after being planted; come into commercial bearing from six to seven years; posterity.

Overproduction

If all the pecans grown in the United States (and there is no other place on earth where pecans grow except a small part of Old Mexico) were divided among the people of the United States, they would have less than three ounces of kernels each. From 1900 to 1919 there was imported into the United States, foreign nuts, to the extent of 526,976,630 pounds. These figures would indicate that it will be many years before pecan growers can supply even the domestic demand for nut meats. The American people are learning that nuts are more wholesome than meats, hence the demand for nuts has increased more than twenty times in the last twenty-five years. Meat consumption in the United States has decreased during the same period despite the increase in population.

The pecan industry in the southeastern states is threatened with destruction from fungus diseases. Should this unfortunate thing happen, it will increase the demand for western pecans.

The pecan will go on the American table as a staple article of diet to be used twelve months in the year, and I do not anticipate that there will be an over production of pecans during my life time.

Reduced Prices on Bud and Graft-Wood

No. 583
State of Texas
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Official Nurse of Inspection Certificate

This is to certify that pecan stock, grown and exhibited as herein for sale by Wolfe's Pecan Nursery at Stephenville, County of Erath, state of Texas, has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector of Orchards and in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Law of the State of Texas and was found to be grown and exhibited from Dangerously Injurious Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.

A printed copy of this Certificate and its shipping attached to an instrument of pecan stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept and transport the same.

This Certificate is void after September 1, 1930.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 5, 1929

W. C. WOODWARD,
Chief Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries.

Approved:

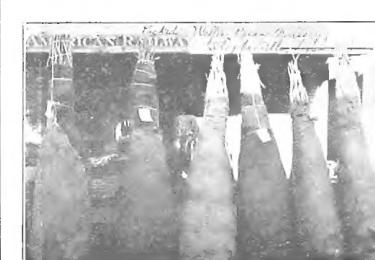
GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



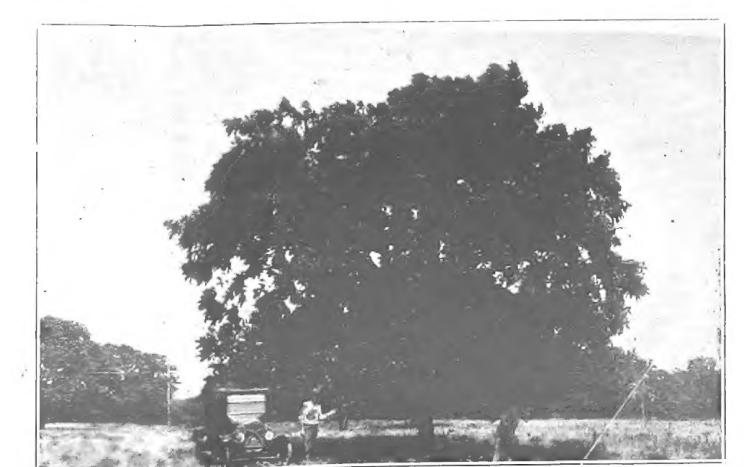
These year Burkett nursery rows. Each tree well spaced so as to grow good individual trees.



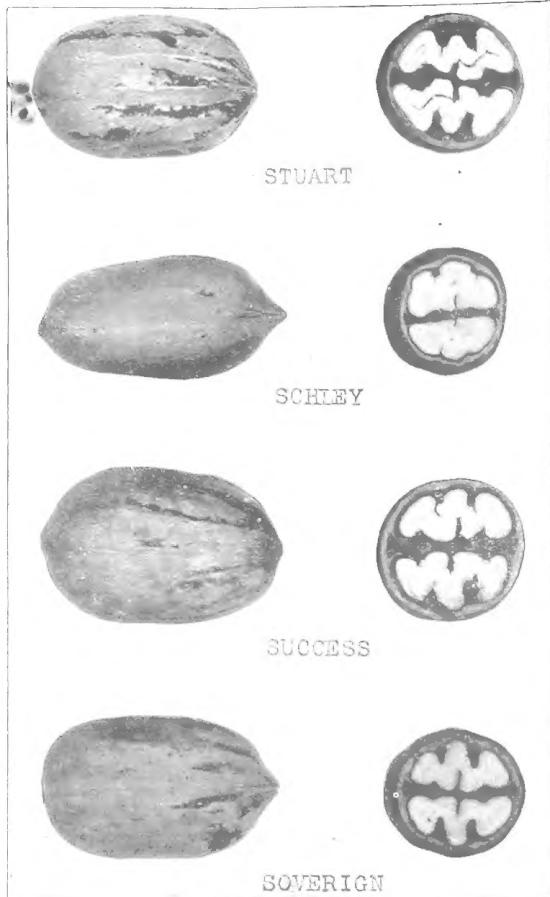
We pack our trees so they will carry any distance and reach customers in first class condition.



Some of our three-year-old trees being dug by WHITE MEN by hand with tap-roots whole as near as possible.



Mother Burkett tree growing in Callahan County. This tree bore 181 pounds which sold for \$181.00. We owned the exclusive bud right on this tree for a number of years.



Western Varieties

HALBERT—Coleman, Texas. Altitude 2100 feet. The Halbert pecan is the most prolific pecan I have, except Alexander. It begins to bear in the nursery row, and bears every year. It is a profuse bloomer. The nut is medium in size, shell very thin; very rich and sweet flavored. The kernel always fills perfectly, and the nut is one of the earliest to ripen. While not the largest nut, I always keep them for my own use and I have a great many customers who prefer it above all others. I get 50¢ per pound for my No. 1 Halbert nuts. I have a tree that will give me 200 pounds of Halbert nuts this year. They always make money except in places with poor air drainage where it scabs.

BURKETT—Callahan County, Texas. Altitude 1800 feet. This is our most popular variety. The nut is large, sometimes less than 40 per pound, and the shell is thin and soft. The kernel is plump, very rich and delicious. It separates very readily from the shell. Burkett is very prolific in rich soil usually producing nuts the second year from the bud. I have my start of this variety from the original tree on which I had the exclusive right to cut bud wood for several years. Burkett is very resistant to scab. It makes a beautiful shade tree for yards or parks. You will get genuine Burkett from me.

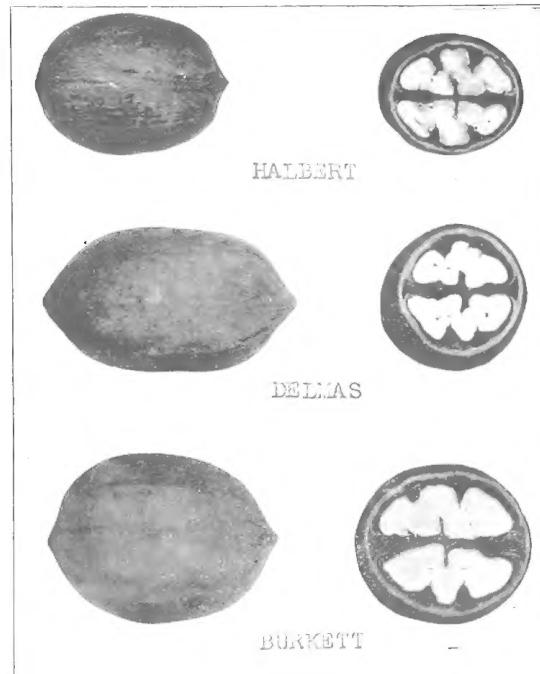
SOVEREIGN (Texas Prolific)—San Saba, Texas. Altitude 1700 feet. A seedling of San Saba introduced by E. E. Risien, and regarded as one of his best varieties. The tree is healthy and prolific, bears in the nursery row. The Queen of England used to buy a barrel of Sovereign nuts each year from Mr. Risien, and wrote him she attributed her long life to eating these nuts. The nut is long and beautiful, perfectly marked. The foliage is sickly and indicates fine breeding. I have never had enough trees or buds of this variety to take care of my orders. Order early and have me reserve your trees. I sometimes have these ordered a year ahead of delivery.

ALEXANDER—Coleman, Texas. 52 nuts per lb., and 56 per cent meat. This is the most prolific and profitable variety on my place. I have a one-year old bud of it with 91 nuts. It should not be used on dry soil as it sometimes fails to fill under these conditions. On soil that retains moisture well, or on irrigated land I am predicting it is going to take the lead. The tree is very healthy, wood and crotches can stand hard winds without breaking or splitting. This should make it well adapted to Western Oklahoma, Western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. We have some evidence it is resistant to shuck worms and casebearers. The shell is very thin and soft, and the nut is a good commercial cracker. Sample of nuts prepaid 25¢. It ripens early.

WESTERN SCHLEY—San Saba, Texas. Coming into popularity very rapidly. Nut long and beautiful, a good cracker with 60 percent meat. Tree is perfectly healthy, beautiful foliage and symmetrical shape. Pollinates itself. Good supply of trees and buds. This variety is not related to Schley and should not be confused with it. It produces 2 or 3 times as many nuts.

GOVETT—Guadalupe County, Texas. Altitude, 400 ft. Prolific. New but probably adapted to locations where Eastern varieties do well.

KINCAID—San Saba County, Texas. Large; shell medium thickness; kernel plump; quality good; flavor sweet. Very prolific. Especially adapted to Western conditions.



PRICES

Prices on Trees of Western Varieties

Packed F. O. B. Stephenville, Texas
Burkett, Halbert, Texas Prolific, Kincaid, Western Schley, Alexander, Williamson, Govett.

	Lots of	Lots of	Lots of	10% off of
Trees	1-5	6-49	50-250	100 rate on
1 to 2 ft.	\$.90	\$.80	\$.70	500 trees.
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	1.15	1.10	20% off of
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	1.40	1.35	100 rate on
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	1.65	1.35	1000 or
5 to 6 ft.	2.50	2.00	1.80	more
6 to 7 ft.	3.50	3.00	2.25	trees
7 to 8 ft.	5.00	4.50	3.00	

Note: The trees of Western varieties are higher than Eastern varieties as they are much more difficult to propagate and expensive to grow.

Prices on Trees of Eastern Varieties

Packed F. O. B. Stephenville, Texas

	Lots of	Lots of	Lots of	10% off on
Trees	1-5	6-49	50-250	100 rate on
1 to 2 ft.	\$.75	\$.65	\$.55	500 trees.
2 to 3 ft.	.90	.75	.70	20% off on
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	.85	.80	100 rate on
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	1.10	1.00	1000 or
5 to 6 ft.	1.80	1.60	1.50	more trees
6 to 8 ft.	3.00	2.50	2.00	

Please use the enclosed order sheet.

PRICES ON WALNUT TREES

Thomas and Wilson's Wonder Walnut trees: Medium size, \$2.00 each; large size, \$3.00 each.

Eastern Varieties

DELMAS—Jackson County, Miss. Size, large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality good to very good; flavor excellent. A vigorous growing variety. The most beautiful shade tree.

STUART—Jackson County, Miss. More extensively planted in the East than any other variety. Size medium to large; shell slightly thick; kernel plump; quality good; flavor excellent.

SCHLEY—Jackson County, Miss. Shell very thin; kernel plump; quality very rich; flavor excellent; moderately productive but a regular bearer. Subject to scab near the coast.

SUCCESS—Jackson County, Miss. Size large to very large; shell of average thickness; kernel plump; flavor rich; quality very good. Generally reported as being highly productive; gaining in flavor.

THOMAS BLACK WALNUT—Large thin shell black walnut; shelling 32 per cent meat. Perfectly adapted to our conditions. Buds, grafts and trees.

Pecan trees cannot be sent by Parcel Post.

WILSON'S ENGLISH WALNUT—A hardy variety that will not freeze in this section; runs 20 nuts per pound; six inches in circumference. Our introduction can be successfully budded on native black walnut. We have our first trees ready for market this year. Supply limited.

Note:—I have nearly 100 varieties of pecans. So if you want buds or grafts of any variety not named above, please write me as I likely have it.

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery

Stephenville, Texas



Our Pecan Trees with three year roots and one year top. Notice lateral roots and sturdy tops